OUR FOREIGN TRADE

Exhibit of Our National Industry and Commerce.

THE TARIFF QUESTION CONSIDERED.

The Morals, Economy and Independence of Trade.

I .- The National Capital and Labor.

Labor enriches, laws and arms preserve, educa-on develops the weifare and greatness of a nation. american Industry has four great branches: (1) igriculture, (2) Manufactures, (3) Trade, (4) Minu; all intimately interwoven, but of which Agrialture is primary; it is the basis of the rest. The epulation of the United States according to the sest census (1860) was 31,383,998, and the et mated value of its real and personal property \$6,159,616,068. The aggregate value of our pronetions for that year are computed as follows: Agriculture \$1,856,000,000; Manufactures, Mining ad Fisheries \$1,906,000,000, or a grand total of 13762,000,000 as the entire product of the national idistry. Of this product it must be estimated that about one-third is consumed where it is produced, leating as a basis of transfer and trade of Agriculme \$1,237,000,000; Manufactures, Mining & c. 100.000,000, or a total of \$1,873,000,000.

HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE. The trade of the country creates nothing of it

eff. It is impossible to arrive at an approximate simate of the earnings of trade. It has two natmidivisions-Home and Foreign. We have a tolsily accurate account of the imports and exports, adean thus distinguish the amount of home made. The exports for the same year were \$373,-20274, two-thirds of which was in American vesds. The imports were \$362,166,254, two-thirds in merican vessels, and of this sum we retained for grown consumption \$335,233,232, the difference lig reexported. The exports for the same year. ending precious metals, were \$400,122,296.

GROWTH OF POREIGN TRADE. h order to understand the nature, growth and must of our foreign trade, it is necessary to con-

	Total Imports.	Total Exports
1791	29,200,000	19,012,041
1800	91,252,768	20,971,780
1820	74,450,000	69,691,669
1830	20,876,000	73,849,008
1840	107,141,619	132,055,936
3844	108,435,035	111,200,046
1850	178,138,318	151,898,720
1860,	362,166,254	400,122,296
1861	286,598,135	243,971,277
1862	275,357,051	229,936,985
1963	252,919,920	322,339,454
1864	329,562,695	301,984,561
1865	234,339,810	336,697,123

re must be about equivalent to the imports, operates protectively. must pay either in produce, manufactures or tious metals, for what we have bought. In case of the bonds sent abroad during the war. the interest will appear until they are recalled. h to other countries.

EXPORT OF THE PRECIOUS METALS. thus appears that, in the 10 years preceding her manufactures.

war, the whole fereign commerce of the country increased over 200 per cent, the importations increased over 100 per cent, while the manuires had increased 90 per cent. A large pronon of this increase in our exports consists of n and the precious metals, as will be seen by ing table of specie exports

Year.	Imported.	Exported.
1850		\$27,486,875
7856	4,207,632	45,745,485
1860	8,550,135	66,546,239
		29,791,180
1862		36,887,640
1863		82,364,402
1864		105,125,750
1865	7,225,377	54,448,184
a increase in th	ie importation	s has been almo

cotton grown on and shipped from, our own A still larger proportion consists of articles factured from iron, wool, hemp and other raw rial produced in this country.

ENGLAND ENRICHED FROM OUR PRODUCTS. is apparent, therefore, that the nations of g and manufacture of raw materials which they m to us, or from furnishing the produce of their s. It is estimated by Mr. Bazley "that during ast fifty years, upon afair computation, the im and manufacture of cotton has vielded England fit of not less than one thousand million pounds bug." The value of the raw cotton which she rted in 1859 was \$150,000,000, which were d into fabrics worth \$400,000,000, leaving her of \$150,000,000 above the cost of manufac-Her woolen mills yield about the same reveent less than that of England. half of the wool being grown in Great Britain.

ron furnaces turn out three millions of tuns of al features.

WHY NOT MANUFACTURE FOR THE WOULD? No with her own produce, even if she do not latest triumph.

ries trade is absolutely free, nor can it be too free, indebtedness. but to understand its bearings when applied to foreign countries, consider the foregoing statistics. UINDERANCES TO AMERICAN LABOR.

plaint, that we impose for the purposes of revenue again such a tariff as equalizes the difference or nearly

so. The tariff of the United States has undergone frequent and important alterations during the past 50 years, but by the political influence of that portion of the country lately in insurrection has, with triffing exceptions, been kept at a point low enough to yield revenue only, with but little protection to our manufactures. The instability of the tariff, even if it were protective of home industry, is one of the causes which must always operate to prevent, to some extent, capitalists from embarking in such

PLUSTUATIONS OF THE TABLES.

the tariff and the amount of customs duties re- ably still higher than these figures. The highest valued at \$1,015,585, at a duty of 35 cents per ecived, and the ratio of the duties to the total ratio for any year was in 1857, which was 11.81.

			SERVICES
Year. T	etal Imports.	Customs.	per cent.
1293	169,756,968	85,588,461	8.01
1801		10,750,778	9.65
1808		16,363,550	28.71
1813		13,224,623	60,09
	113,041,274	7,080,040	6.44
	21,750,000	17,176,085	14.11
1830		21,922,391	30.93
	196,521,332	16,214,957	19.82
	40,969,217	11.169.290	2.92
1544		26.183.570	24.15
1849.	140 655 490	28,346,738	19.17
	114,639,942	64,022,863	20,35
	362,163,941	53,979,570	14.90
	135,650 153	(0,582,125)	12.09
		49,056,397	23.85
	205,771,733		27.10
1863		68,041,736	
1864	330, 100, 840	102,316,152	30.01
1800	254, 139, 810	84,928,260	28,00
The figures dur	ring the war	rare for the	fiscal year

ending June 30. The mean of greatest revenue will be found to be between 25 and 30 per cent upon the total imports, and near 30 per cent upon those paying duty.

REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS.

Civilized nations have uniformly levied a tariff upon foreign commodities as one of the surest, wisest and least onerous means of raising the national revenue. Previous to the war the bulk of our revenue was received from customs duties. The imposition of a tariff has the advantages that it involves no annoying, vexatious and difficult inquiry into personal incomes and business; it is collected at less expense than by any other system. It is a curb upon luxury, which, by common con- an average duty on the whole of 14.90 per cent, or has certainly enlarged the sum of human comfort, sent of all intelligent persons, is the fittest subject an average of 19.29 upon the dutlable portion. The and many have supposed it to be intrinsically enfor taxation; and has the direct tendency to stimu- same average is maintained for three years previous. nobling. Contemplated in another aspect, sel-

Great Britain, whose commerce far surpasse that of any other nation, is often cited as an ex ample of Free Trade, as she is also its loudes advocate, raises three times more revenue from noticeable, however, that for the last three customs duties than any other nation. The Free s of war, our exports have exceeded our imports. Trade which England practices is that which cost \$200,000,000, indicating a rapid transfer of her nothing, but is all in her favor, as it is indis pensable to her existence. She imports nothing free except breadstuffs and the raw materials fe

THE EXAMPLE OF ENGLAND.

England which berates other nations and particularly our own for high tariffs, reciprocates by place ing upon four articles, three of which are grown here, more than our duties upon the whole of her manufactures sent to us; in 1863, the duties on the comparatively few articles taxed produced £23, 588 972. This amount, being more than one-third abroad are conveniently embraced in four classes: of emobling it. of the whole public income of the United Kingdom, was derived from the following sources: Sugar, £6,717,183; Tobacco, £5,986,447; Ten, £4,652,822; Wine and Spirits, £4,004,106; Corn, £795,509; Coffee, £412,332; Fruits, £406,326; Timber, £371,853; Spices, £116,535; Cocoa, £17,111; other asively confined to manufactured articles, a articles, £212,809; total, £26,588,632. Here are from four articles of consumption,

On the other hand, of the customs revenues w derived in 1860 the sum actually protective of our own manufactures after deducting those paid on articles not made here, is \$18,935,959, or about 20 per cent of the whole. The tariff has been somestern Europe derive a large profit from the car- what increased during the war in order to meet the extraordinary demands of the Treasury, but even than the imports of England upon dutiable goods the United States for the years 1856, '57, '58, '59, is it is a common and fraudulent practice to awear

Average rate of duty exclusive of cotton......16.61 18.02 Average rate of duty on dutable imports.....32.41 22.54 Showing that our tariff in that time was 10 per

ENGLAND'S SO-CALLED FIRE TRADE.

The policy of England has really been protective, ore, worth \$64,000,000, while her flax and silk and to this she owes in a great measure her greatness, factures are nearly as valuable. The annual and to the discoveries of the steam-engine, the powerof her textile fabrics alone is \$750,000,000. loom, spinning-jenny, and other inventions, which mports, principally of food and raw materials, have multiplied her working-power a hundred-fold. anted in 1859 to \$895,697,775, while her ex- In these inventions, she had a start of all other nareached the enormous sum of \$652,057,645, tions, but now holds them only in common with issum \$346,000,000 was for textile fabrics, of others. But her advantages have been eminentlyth \$56,000,000 were sent to the United States. discriminating and stable tariff protection; her trade with France and Germany has the same coal and iron mines; her capital and treaties. For hundreds of years, she levied a most stringent tariff upon all foreign fabrics, and it was during ecomes very important to know what are the that time she gained such an ascendancy that she ve advantages and disadvantages of this species now defies all competition. In 1660, the export of ommerce. Why should we continue to con- wool was prohibited, and so continued till 1825. so large an amount of merchandise of foreign No less than 311 laws were passed for the protecfacture? It appears that on account of the tion of wool and woolens in as many years. Enbess of labor and the accumulation of capital glish cloths were prescribed to be worn, and ex part of this exhibit of extravagance. Both articles tope we can buy fabrics of iron, cotton and ported to her colonies. She repressed the factories are grown on our soil, and all the most needed fabcheaper than we can make them at home. in Ireland, India and America. Whenever foreign ries of both are manufactured here. It is the finer aportance to a nation of manufacturers is productions encroached upon her own, they were and more sumptuous article for which we incur to be underrated. Both in war and peace stopped, so lately as the Indian mutiny, when we debt. Tea, coffee and sugar comprise another contribute largely to national independence clothed her soldiers with Boott Mills' denims, large proportion, and may be called partly luxuries ealth. It is pertinent to ask why America which were afterward excluded by tariff. She has and partly comforts, and are therefore judiciously her skillful population, her coal and iron prohibited the exportation of machinery, and never taxed. Silk goods are another very heavy item, herwater-power, her ingenuity and teeming failed to make a favorable treaty for her wares, almost wholly luxuries, or worse. It is a painful on should not at least supply her own when it was possible, the French treaty being the fact to consider that during the second and third

national independence, morals, revenue, currency, goods to sell to all the world, and needs both food Revenue offset the protection and favored the cause industry, and manufacturers should at once spring first and simplest law for tilling the soil, viz.: wealth, taxation and finance. Which policy brings and raw material in return. The theory she pract of temperance and morals. The importation of up in all parts of the country. Europe needs our Restore to the soil by artificial dressing, those the greatest and most lasting blessings to the whole tices is very different from that which she urges nearly 200,000 dozen pairs of kid gloves annually breadstuffs and cannot dispense with them. Manuelements which have been withdrawn from it in people? There is a large class in the community, upon others. Her industrial start gave her such a is a very suggestive phenomenon of our condition. factures enhance the value of our land, conserve the form of crops. Do but this, and the round chiefly those interested in the exchange of foreign tremendous advantage that she can compete in all goods, who clamor loudly for Free Trade, and in- markets with manufactures. America is the sist with much vehemence that the country will so only nation which has superior advantages. She be best served. There is something seductive about has the cotton, the iron, the coal, the wool. She ported in 1863 \$36,750, paying a duty of 20 per cent; have a rounded and complete system of balanced turns to desert. the name Free Trade which leads to great confu- can grow or import as cheaply as England, and the while of hair-curls, ringlets, head-dresses, &c., industry. Why then continue this depletion? sion of ideas, as it is usually allied in some minds skilled labor in abundance will follow. All that made up, we imported \$26,981, at a duty of 40 per with Free Labor, Free Speech and Free Soil. It is is needed is a steady course of protective legislation, cent. Of mahogany wood we brought infree \$122. uite needless to say that within our own bounda- doubly necessary at this time to relieve the nation's 317, and of pincapples \$87,956, also free Of Bo-

CONSUMPTION OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

P1.47.C 4.9 (4)			
Year.	Imports.	Population.	Per Capite
1830	70,876,920	12,866,020	4,31
1835	149,895,742	14,967,736	8.64
	107,141,519	17,069,453	5.21
	117,254,564	19,784,725	5.15
	178,138,318	29,191,876	7.03
	261,468,520	25,685,738	8.67
1860	362,163,941	31,429,891	10.66
1861	356,150,153	39,373,386	10.34
1862	205, 819, 823	*23,500,000	8.04
	252,187,887	*24,400,000	9,60
	330,109,840	*27,000,000	21.45
	234, 339, 810	-30,000,000	7.81
Agents (WITH THE PARTY

The estimates" of the consuming population, included within the National lines during the war, is believed to be quite as high as the fact, and as no costing \$6,457,512, at 30 and 40 per cent. Velvets account is made of the blockade-running into 316,918, valued at \$717,655, at a duty of 30 and 40 The following table exhibits the fluctuations of Southern ports, the ratio of consumption is prob- per cent. Cigars and cigarettes 781,162 pounds,

THE MORALS OF PEER TRADE.

what we could produce at home is in the said to be of the value of \$1,172,655, or about 33 long run quite ruinous to our wealth, and also cents per gallon, beside 736,429 boules, at a duty of to our independence, and altogether unworthy 50 per cent. Brandy 501,007 gallens, at an average of our business shrewdness. It is well-known of nearly \$1 50 a gallon, at a dity of \$1 50 per abroad that America and Americans are the best gallon. customers in the world. They buy more, pay better prices, and pay more promptly than any other people. They bay more over-expensive goods, luxuries, and fine wares which pay a high profit. Our then and women even to the lowest of laborers seem to indulge to the widest limit that latitude of being well dressed, while our more wealthy classes being well dressed, while our more wealthy classes are prodigal in both comforts and luxuries. Experience demonstrates too painfully the fact that foreign interest adverse to the rest of the nation. our people cannot resist the temptation to buy any-thing, however worthless or trifling, which is brought over and shown to them so long as they have the money in their pockets. Foreigners know this and traffic upon our weakness. Under the guise of fashion we are cheated out of millions of hard money annually. The difference between what we do not even domiciled here, others are merely what we desire and what we need is world-wide, agents for foreign houses, Jews and middle-men though the words are used synonymously by the advocates of Free Trude. advocates of Free Trade.

III Analysis of Our Imports.

	W. Alley H. C.	Value.	Duty.
# - t	Articles in raw state, such as hides, jute, &c	€00,217,416	\$ 1,543,354
n	tured; tin, steel, lead.	19,166,891	1,98e,725
e	Manufacturers of wool, dress goods, blankets, shawis, &c.	37,937,290	8,155,518
	Manufacturers of silk, dress goods, velvets, ribbons, &c-	32,948,217	6,304,029
g	Manufacturers of cotton, dresses, hoisery, thread, &c.	32,558,116	7,120,056
T	The lanes ambanishment for	20,151,443	0.556,5E7
ī	steel, earthenware, glass, jewels, wares, &c	166,073,376	34,285,021
10	Articles of food and luxury, sugars, tobacco, spirits in		
	various forms, and other ar-	74,414,904	16,163,468

1. Useful articles which can be manufactured here.

acful articles which cannot be manufactured here. 3. Articles of mingled convenience, comfort or luxury 4. Articles which are needless or hurtful.

The following are some of the items in our bill

archases for the year 1800:	
Luces and Embroideries	84,017,675
Railroad irou	5,330,130
Gloves	1,543,429
Watches and parts	2,893,284
Feathers and Flowers	776.743
Jewelry and Plated Ware	959,366
Spirits and Cordinis	5,666,313
Wines	
Fruits	4,977,894
FIMILE	400000

such articles as perfumery, notions, and articles of advantages are greatest. fancy, not enumerated. But these figures only is our bill of luxuries during a prosperous peace. Let us analyze the importations in years of

PEACE AND WAR CONTRASTED.

Fiscal Years 1862-3. 1859-60. 616,309,365 630,799,114 9,844,224 140,357 Tea and Coffee Cotton, raw Cotton, manufactures Caps. Gloves, Mitts, &c. 140,357 33,245,466 Caps. Gloves, Mitts. & Diamonds and Gems. China. Millinery Embroideries Flowers and Feathers. 746,507 745,4**6**3 874,637 1,949,834 1.663.420 Furs Fruits. Fire and Side Arms... 1,159,961

 Sugar and Sirup.
 23,815,603

 Watches and parts
 1,035,399

 Tobacco and Cigars
 1,913,799

 Wool and Woolen Fabrics
 32,764,923
 AMERICAN AND FOREIGN FABRICS.

Woolen and cotton fabrics constitute the larger with her own produce, even if she do not be the markets of the ward as singular than the carrying trade, beside furnishing labor in the policy of England. The manufacturing intermals has agitated in some shape for the elements to the great Secession Consider the elements to the great Secession Consider the elements to the great Secession Considerable one in My whereof where just seen the end. It is some the safe to considerable one in My whereof where just seen the end. It is some the safe to considerable one in Manufactures and the products of Cotions. 6623,405 191,806,505 Manufactures 42231,474 Gold and Silver. 5623,405 End and Silver and

The actual consumption of Foreign goods per bituminous, at \$1 10 per tun. Of calf sins 1,094,capita is on the increase, and notwithstanding the 837 pounds, at 30 per cent, and \$69,44 worth of 17.088 tuns, at \$13.50 per tun. Rolledand bar iron the same through all the tables we give. 1,284,210 tuns, worth \$2,873,045, at a duty of \$18 per tun. Of spices, pepper, cinnamor, &c., \$673,-437, at a duty of from 20 per cent to 12 cents per pound. Ribbons \$1,822,471, at a dity of 40 per pound. Gin 1,064,576 gallons, entered as being worth \$470,750, or less than 50 cents per gallon, at a It is clear that the policy of buying abroad duty of \$1 per gallon. Of wines 3862,706 gallons,

IMPORTERS AND THEIR PROFITS. The profits of this yearly importation of \$300,-

IV .- The Status of Trade.

Many fine peans have been sung in praise of Of the importations for 1860, \$82,291,614 were Trade and Commerce. The isual theory is that it free, while \$179,872,327 paid duties, \$53,979,570, or is a mutual exchange of surplus products. Trade morals that it destroyed them. Trude has a code of honor differing in usage to that taught by Christ. Commercial honesty ' is proverbial as Punic faith. Trade steals men and women from peaceful homes and sells them to slavery. It forces opium on unwilling Chinese, and sells rum and idols to savages and heathens. Trade deals in gross and wholesale adulterations and false measures. Trade freights ships with munitions for the public enemy Trade utters falsehoods in the exchange, the stock market and the counting-room. Trade has indeed It will be useful to observe what we are paying done much to enrich us, but labor is the true source our gold and grain for. The articles we purchase of permanent wealth, and honor is the only means

PROTECTION NOT SECTIONAL.

There have been objections to a Protective policy because it was supposed to favor sections. As we have shown, the greater proportion of taxes The Southshould now be more anxious for factories than the East. The law of nature is to fabricate products where the raw material exists under best advantages, and there is no reason why Lowells, Newarks and Pittsburghs should not spring up all over the South and West. The labor and capital from No. 4 on the 24th of August. This is by no means a complete list, as there are can be easily transferred to wherever the natural

Protection is not a sentiment in favor of Ameriat this time it is not more than five per cent higher represent the amounts actually entered at the Cus- can fabrics as such; it is the true economy, ultimate tom-House. The actual receipts were probably gain. To illustrate: war vessels can be more even in a time of profound peace. The average much larger, in some cases as much as fifty or a cheaply built in England than here, yet what rate of duty on total imports in Great Britain and hundred per cent. When the duties are ad valorem, patriot would abandon our ship and dockyards and leave us at the mercy of foreign nations? Mannthe goods through, by means of false invoices, factures are almost asivital in peace or war, as ships, at much less than their true cost. So, when to the national strength. We pay a premium upon the duties are specific, the quantities—especially of the education of seamen that we may have them at dry goods-are fraudulently entered. The former need; with as much wisdom might we consent to pay a temporary premium to manufactures that cheaply.

THE SHIPPING INTERESTS.

class whose interests seem to be menaced by Protection, the Navigators and Shippers of the country. By the tables for 1863 it appears American vessels carried only a very small and dried. portion of our foreign commerce, and nine-tenths So great is the difficulty of presenting, in turned against himself:

	PATE OF EXPORT	Approximate r
Year.	99,715,179	5.1
1844	120 046 310	
1850	136,946,912	5.9
1000	240, 700, 885	9.1
1960	373,189,174	11.9
2000	389,711,191	12.1
18thmerroom	213,069519	16.5
1802	204 000 527	13.5
1863.,	394,092,877	
1804	*****	11.9
Of these exp	orts there were in	fiscal year '65
classified as foll	ows:	

| 1862 ... | 1862 ... | 1862 ... | 1862 ... | 18779.060 | Products of the Forest | 14/38,058 | Products of Agriculture 174/029 191 | Products of Cotton. | 66/32,405 | Manufactures | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/32,405 | 66/3 13,738,559 66,740,759 6652,405 191,806,555 42231,474

There are several curious items in this little bill of luxuries. For example, of human bair we impete for the markets of the world. We shall then the form of crops. Do but this, and the round of crops moves in a circle as endless as the circle of the seasons; neglect it, and the prairie

SEWAGE AND ITS UTILIZATION.

ne same smough an		Marie Control	**
	SEASON, 18		Plot 4.
			13.5
First crop 6.4 Second crop 3.1	1.0	10.7	9.15
Second crop 3.1	4.3	7.8	5.14
Third crop	13.4	9.10	4.2
Fourth crop	0.3	3.9	4.5
	SEASON, 18		
First erop6.13		15.12	14.3
Second crop 1,10	8,16	9.12	7.0
Third crop	3.18	8.1	9.15
Fourth crop	0.10	1.4	1.11
THIRD	SEASON, 18	63.	1000000
Firsterop3.18	10.14	12.4	- 9.16
Second crop 0.19	6.7	9.7	10.13
Third crop	4.2	7.2	6.18
Fourth crop	0.16	5.18	8.11
Fifth crop		0.5	0.14
Sixth crop		-	0.5
	EMMARY.		
1861 9.5		27.1	39.16
1862 8.3		34.10	32.9
1863 4.18		34.18	37.0
		32.3	34.2
Average 7.9			
A more detailed	comparis	on, by	separate
nonths, instead of b			
	SEARON, 18		
Post No.	1 Plot 2	Plot 3.	Plot 4.

ourne, mercan or by	(Inches 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990		**
	Plot 2.		Plot 4.
May	_	-	1.9
June 3,2	4.17	7.19	8.14
July 3.1	2.8	4.6	6.14
Amount	3.16	4.12	5.19
September 22	1.3	6.5	5.0
October 0,19	2.11	0.8	0.16
November	_	3.9	4.2
	SEASON, 18	62.	
May	0.19	9.15	8.7
June 0.8	5.10	5.16	5,15
July	8.2	_	4.19
August 2.8	4.16	9.12	2.0
September	4.0	6.12	9.15
October 1.10	4.8	2.13	1.11
THUE S	EARON, 18	63.	
April	Server Belleville	-	3.16
May	4.9	12.4	6.0
June	6.4	3.9	10.13
July	6.7	5.17	_
August	-	4.2	7.15
September 0.19	2.7	6.12	7.14
October	2.12	2.5	0.14
November	0.3	0.5	0.5
THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN	244	-	2,00

application of sewage in the Winter months. green grass. Second, The same produce calcuwere built and enriched by trade, and trade en- four plots (which are numbered from left to

ing: 1861	14.16 27.18 22.5 21.13	27.1 34.10 34.18 32.3	32.16 32.9 32.7 34.2	
1861 2.19 1862 2.10 1863 2.2 Average 2.10	4.3 6.8 5.4 5.5	6,3 5,19 6,2 6.1	7.5 6.9 7.1 6.16	
1861 1862 1863 Average	5.15	4.0 4.7 4.19 4.9	3.16 2.14 3.11 3.7	
1861. 1862. 1863. Average.	0.12	0.14 0.11 0.13 0.13	0.13 0.7 0.11 0.10	

green grass obtained per acre from the four the North. The South believed in Free Trade, plots, in 1864, without further addition of sewthe North. The South believed in Free Trade, despised manufactures. Where did it leave her? despised manufactures. Where did it leave her? in which irrigation had left the soil:

The tables giving the results with fattening parent a plot.

oxen and milking cows are too detailed to admit of either condensation or quotation. The partisan," what prospect of advantage was summary of results, however, was given in our there in that ! Mr. Tremain justly and foreibly

The sewaged meadow-grass, as cut green, weight of solid substance of sewaged grass produced more milk than from the unsewaged, there was comparatively little difference in the composition of the milk from the two grasses. In an experiment with oats, in which 135½ tuns of sewage were applied per acre, the gross value of the increased produce amounted to more than 5d. per tun of the sewage employed, or to about three times the value of the constituents of the sewage, supposing them to have been extracted and the world of the constituents of the sewage, supposing them to have been extracted to the Commission to perform."

by the whole are to execute these trusts. It is a double headed Commission. I am not bound to assume that Democrat would concede a point in favor of a Union Commissioner, and, in fact, it would be practically uncommission to any out in a like concession to himself. The result is the formation of a 'ring' such as you have in the Board of Supervisors, and where the beauties of non-partisan legislation are aptly illustrated to the serious detriment of the people of the city of New-York. I object to the Senate bill, therefore, because of the trust of the sewage, supposing them to have been extracted. hereafter we might equip and clothe ourselves composition of the milk from the two grasses. There are many well-meaning persons who are of the increased produce amounted to more than and to echo this cry of Free Trade, and there is one 5d. per tun of the sewage employed, or to about

American vessels carries only a very small portion of our foreign commerce, and nine-tenths of all the steamers plying between this conntry and Europe are foreign. By staking at the foreign imports we should strike also at foreign shipping, and would then be ready to compete for the legitimate carrying trade of the world.

| RATE OF EXPORT. | Domestic Produce | Approximate rate | Experts | Ports profit by ours. The public of London and the the passage of Senate or Assembly bill was 2-3 ing been literally forced to devise some new got through first. But the Senate bill did in rid of. This fact, which the public mind now and on that Mr. Tremain remarks: begins to appreciate, was long ago known by a

which involves in its consideration questions of advancement. Her position is peculiar; she has yielded a handsome revenue, while the Internal disturbs the councils and clogs the movements of shoved aside by those who have learned this

The key to the interest this city has in the

subject lies in this simple fact: that the kinds of lands in the neighborhood of New-York are The following tables are extracted from the precisely the kinds upon which sewage has been hemian and colored glass we imported \$58,191, at report of the Special Commission "appointed to tried, and for which it thus far seems best a duty or 35 per cent. Coal \$1,138,206, principally inquire into the best mode of distributing the adapted. Here are present all the conditions sewage of towns and applying it to beneficial required for making the trial. Does it seem, and profitable uses." The tables are results of then, entirely accidental that the shores of New The main argument in its behalf is the undoubted temporary and commendable check upon our impatent leather at 35 per cent duty. Opium for the practical experiments of this Commission.

The main argument in its behalf is the undoubted temporary and commendable check upon our impatent leather at 35 per cent duty. Opium for the practical experiments of this Commission.

Jersey and Long Island are in great part barren the practical experiments of the practical experiments of the practical experiments of the practical experiments of the amount of reaches of sand? If one were to predict that abroad than we can make them, and the chief commendable check upon our impatent leather at 35 per cent duty. Opium for the practical experiments of this Commission.

Those directly following indicate the amount of reaches of sand? If one were to predict that abroad than we have nearly reached the peace ratio opium 62,618 pounds, worth \$266,553, at \$2 per cent duty. pound. Ale and porter 295,623 galbns, worth green grass per acre obtained from a five-acre the elements of the food carried into the city \$245,850, at a duty of 30 cents per gallen. All of field, expressed in tuns and hundred weights. would be returned to the fields without waste, \$278,516 worth of files and rasps at a duty of 35 The "plots" were equal in size, No. 1 being unper cent. These are said to be manufactured here sewaged; No. 2 receiving 3,000 tuns of sewage other corn and meat, it would sound like new by machinery equal to the best European. Of per acre per annum; No. 3, 6,000, and No. 4, Utopian talk; but, approximately, this may be pig iron 31,007 tuns, at \$6 per tun. Railroad iron 9,000 tuns. This distinction in the plots will be realized. This is substantially the supposition made by Prof. Liebig, quoted in an earlier article. Mr. Ellis, the competitor of Messrs. Napier & Hope, estimated the money value of the excreta of the population north of the Thames at 10s. per person, or £1,000,000 per annum. Mr. Hope's expectations would return to the rate-payers of London an annual income of £187,500 for the sale of sewage. Call it rose-colored exaggeration, and yet it must be deemed partially true. Here, in New-York, with a taxation of three per cent, amounting to a virtual confiscation of half of all incomes, something like that sum would not be an unpleasant contemplation for tax-payers. Does it really pay, in the long run, to submit to be Ring-ridden? Are not reform and decent administration possibly worth an effort?

Some time or other-a little while in advance of the Millenium-when there are clean streets and improved tenements here; when Mr. Tite Boole Barnacle and all the other Barnacles are in private life; and when the city is governed by itself because capable of self-government, we expect to see sewage utilized and other local reforms effected. This is one of a series of measures all of which are dependent upon one another. .

MR. TREMAIN'S SPEECH ON THE HEALTH BILL.

We have vainly sought to find room in our over-taxed columns for the elaborate and admirable speech of Mr. Tremain on the motion in Assembly to substitute the Senate Health bill The increase (in the last table) of the early for that reported by the majority of the Comcuts during the last seasons, was owing to the mittee. The discussion on this subject will long remain a matter of interest to the people of the The four following tables present: First, The Metropolitan Health District, and scarcely less total amount of produce per acre per annum as to the Republican party of the State, whose opinions and rights, as asserted by an overof course the value of the exports in a series of late home growth and manufacture wherever it The goods paying duties may be classified as fol-fishness is its governing principle. Gain is its prime object, and to buy in the cheapest and sell grass, for each 1,000 tuns of sewage employed. wantonly opposed and denied by an irresponsiin the dearest market its fundamental law. Fourth, The increase, reckoned as hay, for each Rome, Carthage, Alexandria, Tyre and Venice 1,000 tuns of sewage. The distinction in the particularly respectable on any account. With great minuteness, with patience, with perfect engendered such a corrupt state of public spirit and right) remains always as stated at the begin-temper, with ample knowledge, and with a logic as clear as light, Mr. Tremain went over both branches of this discussion. As we cannot hope to present even a complete synopsis of his speech, we must be content with extracts on two or three main points.

> Mr. Tremsin makes it very plain that the sole strength which the Senate bill acquired in the House was contributed by a Democratic minority which was really opposed to any Health bill at all, and which favored that of the Senate because it was believed likely to be The amount of hay was calculated on the least effective. The talk about a "non-partiassumption that the hay would contain 84 per cent of dry substance and 16 per cent moisture. The following table exhibits the amount of portion as a share of its power was placed in the hands of men opposed to it on principle. Now the Democrats mean hereafter to go to the would use their best efforts to make to mission designated by the Senate incapable in order to strengthen their argument and their A second crop of 400 weight was obtained party. It is amazing Republicans should have been found willing to be parties to so trans-

But suppose the Commission were made "non-

"I object to the Senate bill because the whole theory The sewaged meadow-grass, as cut green, contained less solid substance than the unsewaged; and that cut later in the season contained still less of solid matter. Although a given weight of solid substance of sewaged grass probable headed substance of sewaged grass probable headed in a two-fold sense. You are to have four Commissioners, new men, united with the four Commissioners of the Police. Of these eight Commissioners according to the theory of this bill, four are Democrats and four are Union men, and bill, four are Democrats and four are Union men, and

One of Mr. Littlejohn's guns was thus cleverly

sured they are always keenly on the watch to must become a law, amounted to nothing, since other large cities of the United Kingdom, hav- merely a question of time. Either might have plan of getting rid of sewage, have at the same fact, and without apology or excuse, amount to time discovered that it may be profitably gotten a vote of want of confidence in the Governor,

"Sir, I object again to the Senate bill because its pas